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Bestseller An electronic rail pass that grants you unlimited travel throughout the whole of London and the... Bestseller An electronic rail pass that grants you unlimited travel throughout South West England, including... Bestseller Discover over 500 top attractions, experiences and activities across more than 300 destinations in Britain. Book your tickets in total safety from a trusted brand on the official shop of the British Tourist Board. Our dedicated and knowledgeable team will ensure all your needs are taken care of. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,764 articles in English Dracunculiasis, also called Guinea-worm disease, is a parasitic infection by the Guinea worm, Dracunculus medinensis. A person becomes infected by drinking water contaminated with Guinea-worm larvae, which penetrate the digestive tract and escape into the body. Around a year later, the adult female migrates to an exit site – usually the lower leg – and induces an intensely painful blister on the skin. Eventually, the blister bursts, creating a painful wound from which the worm gradually emerges. The wound remains painful throughout the worm's emergence, disabling the affected person for the three to ten weeks it takes the worm to emerge. There is no medication to treat or prevent dracunculiasis. Instead, the mainstay of treatment is the careful wrapping of the emerging worm around a small stick or gauze to encourage and speed up its exit. A disease of extreme poverty, there were 14 cases reported worldwide in 2023, as efforts continue to eradicate it. (Full article...) Recently featured: Red-capped parrot Cher Malcolm X Archive By email More featured articles About The Goetsch–Winckler House ... that the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy bought the Goetsch–Winckler House (pictured) just two days before it was to be auctioned off? ... that Soumen Mitra helped restore a building which had housed one of India's first mental asylums? ... that cozy game Wanderstop took so long to develop, according to director Davey Wreden, that "cozy game" became a swear word? ... that Yvette Greer-Albrecht was named as the Female College Athlete of the Year by the South Dakota Sportswriters Association in 1979? ... that NFL player Fred Borak once played basketball against the Harlem Globetrotters? ... that one night on the planet Venus lasts just over 58 full days on Earth? ... that photojournalist Samar Abu Elouf once improvised protective gear from a cooking pot while documenting a protest? ... that the scriptural phrase "fear and trembling" has been used to celebrate hospitality, explore the nature of faith, and justify slavery? ... that a sunflower is not a flower? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Nicușor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas–CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 22: National Maritime Day in the United States Prayut Chan-o-cha 1766 – A magnitude-7.1 earthquake struck Constantinople and was followed by a tsunami that caused significant damage. 1874 – Giuseppe Verdi's Requiem was first performed in the San Marco church in Milan to commemorate the first anniversary of Alessandro Manzoni's death. 1998 – In Public Prosecutor v Taw Cheng Kong, the Court of Appeal of Singapore overruled a High Court decision in the only time a statute in Singapore had been ruled unconstitutional. 2014 – Prayut Chan-o-cha (pictured), the commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army, launched a coup d'état against the caretaker government following six months of political crisis. Jovan Vladimir (d. 1016)John Forest (d. 1538)Charles Aznavour (b. 1924)Apolo Ohno (b. 1982) More anniversaries: May 21 May 22 May 23 Archive By email List of days of the year About In the Loge, also known as At the Opera, is an 1878 impressionist painting by the American artist Mary Cassatt. The oil-on-canvas painting displays a bourgeois woman in a loge at the opera house looking through her opera glasses, while a man in the background looks at her. The woman's costume and fan make clear her upper class status. Art historians see the painting as commentary on the role of gender, looking, and power in the social spaces of the nineteenth century. The painting is currently in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which also holds a preliminary drawing for the work. Painting credit: Mary Cassatt Recently featured: Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Chester Cathedral Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s Years 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 vte February 18: Malagasy slaves take control of the Dutch ship Meermin. 1766 by topic Arts and science Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music Science Countries Austria Canada Denmark France Great Britain Ireland Norway Russia Scotland Spain Sweden Lists of leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1766 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1766MDCCLXVIAb urbe condita2519Armenian calendar1215ԹՎ ՌՄԺԵAssyrian calendar6516Balinese saka calendar1687–1688Bengali calendar1172–1173Berber calendar2716British Regnal year6 Geo. 3 – 7 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2310Burmese calendar1128Byzantine calendar7274–7275Chinese calendar乙酉年 (Wood Rooster)4463 or 4256 — to —丙戌年 (Fire Dog)4464 or 4257Coptic calendar1482–1483Discordian calendar2932Ethiopian calendar1758–1759Hebrew calendar5526–5527Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1822–1823 - Shaka Samvat1687–1688 - Kali Yuga4866–4867Holocene calendar11766Igbo calendar766–767Iranian calendar1144–1145Islamic calendar1179–1180Japanese calendarMeiwa 3(明和３年)Javanese calendar1691–1692Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4099Minguo calendar146 before ROC民前146年Nanakshahi calendar298Thai solar calendar2308–2309Tibetan calendar明木鸡年(female Wood-Rooster)1892 or 1511 or 739 — to —阳火狗年(male Fire-Dog)1893 or 1512 or 740 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1766. 1766 (MDCCLXVI) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar, the 1766th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 766th year of the 2nd millennium, the 66th year of the 18th century, and the 7th year of the 1760s decade. As of the start of 1766, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 – Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") becomes the new Stuart claimant to the throne of Great Britain, as King Charles III, and figurehead for Jacobitism.[1] January 14 – Christian VII becomes King of Denmark-Norway.[2] January 20 – Burmese–Siamese War: Outside of the walls of the Thailand capital of Ayutthaya, tens of thousands of invaders from Burma (under the command of General Ne Myo Thihapate and General Maha Nawatra) are confronted by Thai defenders led by General Phya Taksin.[3] The defenders are overwhelmed and the survivors take refuge inside Ayutthaya. The siege continues for 15 months before the Burmese attackers collapse the walls by digging tunnels and setting fire to debris. The city falls on April 9, 1767, and King Ekkathat is killed.[4] February 5 – An observer in Wilmington, North Carolina reports to the Edinburgh newspaper Caledonian Mercury that three ships have been seized by British men-of-war, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. The strict enforcement causes seven other ships to leave Wilmington for other ports. February 13 – John Mills is elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, with Benjamin Franklin as one of his sponsors. February 15 – Protesting against the Stamp Act 1765, members of the New York City Sons of Liberty travel to Pennsylvania and set fire to a British supply of tax stamps before the stamps can be taken to distributors in the province of Maryland.[5] February 18 – Meermin Slave Mutiny: Captive Malagasy people seize a Dutch East India Company slave ship in the Indian Ocean. February 20 – The Pennsylvania Gazette reports that a British sloop off Wilmington, North Carolina, has seized a sloop sailing from Philadelphia, and another sailing from Saint Christopher, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. In response, local residents threaten to burn a Royal Man-of-War attempting to deliver stamps to Wilmington, forcing the ship to return to the mouth of the Cape Fear River. February 23 – Lorraine and Bar become French again, on the death of Stanisław Leszczyński, King of Poland and last Duke of Lorraine. February – Ferocious wolf attacks occur in France, such as the Beast of Gévaudan or Wolves of Périgord. March 5 – Antonio de Ulloa, the first Spanish governor of Louisiana, arrives in New Orleans. March 18 – American Revolution: The British Parliament repeals the Stamp Act, which has been very unpopular in the British colonies; the persuasion of Benjamin Franklin is considered partly responsible. The Declaratory Act asserts the right of Britain to bind the colonies in all other respects.[6] April 3 – Seventeen days after the Stamp Act's repeal in London, news reaches America of the decision.[7] April 9 African slaves are imported directly into the American colony of Georgia for the first time, as the sloop Mary Brow arrives in Savannah with 78 captives imported from Saint-Louis, Senegal.[8] American botanist John Bartram completes his first exploration and cataloging of North American plants after more than nine months.[9] April 17 – King Carlos III of Spain issues a royal cédula from Aranjuez to round up all ethnic Chinese in the Philippines and to move them to ghettoes in various provinces.[10] May 29 – In a paper read to the Royal Society, British theoretical chemist Henry Cavendish first describes his process of producing what he refers to as "inflammable air" by dissolving base metals such as iron, zinc and tin in a flask of sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid, drawing the conclusion that the vapor that was released is different from air. Seven years later, French chemist Antoine Lavoisier bestows the name "hydrogen" on the gas.[11] May 30 – The Theatre Royal, Bristol, opens in England. Also this year in England, the surviving Georgian Theatre (Stockton-on-Tees) opens as a playhouse. June 4 – On the occasion of the 28th birthday of King George III, members of the Sons of Liberty in Manhattan erect a liberty pole as a protest for the first time. The historic symbol, a tall "wooden pole with a Phrygian cap" is placed "on the Fields somewhere between Broadway and Park Row".[12] British soldiers cut down the pole in August. July 1 – François-Jean de la Barre, a young French nobleman, is tortured and beheaded, before his body is burnt on a pyre, along with a copy of Voltaire's Dictionnaire philosophique nailed to his torso, supposedly for the crime of not saluting a Roman Catholic religious procession in Abbeville, and for other sacrileges, including desecrating a crucifix. August 10 – During the occupation of New York, members of the 28th Foot Regiment of the British Army chop down the liberty pole that was erected by the Sons of Liberty on June 4. The Sons of Liberty put up a second pole the next day, and that pole is cut down on August 22.[13] August 13 – A hurricane sweeps across the French island colony of Martinique, killing more than 400 people and destroying the plantation owned by Joseph-Gaspard de La Pagerie, the father of the future French Empress Joséphine.[14] September 1 – The revolt in Quito (at this time part of Spain's Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada; the modern-day capital of Ecuador) is ended peacefully as royal forces enter the city under the command of Guayaquil Governor Pedro Zelaya. Rather than seeking retribution from the Quito citizens over their insurrection that has broken the monopoly over the sale of the liquor aguardiente, Zeleaya oversees a program of reconciliation.[15] September 13 – The position of Patriarch of the Serbs, established on April 9, 1346 as the authority over the Serbian Orthodox Church, is abolished by order of Sultan Mustafa III of the Ottoman Empire; the patriarchate is not re-established until 1920 following the creation of Yugoslavia at the end of World War One.[16] September 23 – John Penn, the Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania and one of the four Penn family owners of the Pennsylvania land grant, issues a proclamation forbidding British American colonist residents from building settlements on lands in the west "not yet purchased of the Nations" of the Iroquois Indians.[17] October 1 – Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden weds Princess Sophia Magdalena of Denmark. They become King Gustav III and Queen Consort Sophia of Sweden upon his ascension to the throne in 1771.[18] October 4 – France formally cedes its rights to the Malouines Islands to Spain. On March 24, Spain renames the islands the Malvinas, and in 1833, the United Kingdom re-colonises the recently abandoned territory and renames it the Falkland Islands.[19] November – Raja Lumu consolidates his claim to the Selangor Sultanate by marriage to the niece of the Sultan of Perak.[20] November 10 – The last Colonial governor of New Jersey, William Franklin, signs the charter of Queen's College (later renamed Rutgers University). November 27 – A British sloop-of-war is searching all vessels passing near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, and some vessels have been seized, according to an observer in New York City, in the Province of New York, reporting to the Pennsylvania Gazette. November 29 – Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart returns to Salzburg, after the Mozart family grand tour of Europe. December 2 – The Law on the Freedom of Printing abolishes censorship in Sweden and guarantees freedom of the press, making Sweden the first country of the world to introduce constitutional protection of press freedom, and to pass wide-ranging freedom of information legislation. December 5 – James Christie holds the first sale at Christie's auction house in London. December 25 – Mapuches in Chile launch a series of surprise attacks against the Spanish starting the Mapuche uprising of 1766.[21] Childsburgh, the Orange County, North Carolina seat laid out as Corbin Town in 1754, and renamed in 1759, is renamed Hillsborough, in honor of Wills Hill, 1st Marquess of Downshire, Earl of Hillsborough. Dr. James Fordyce's two-volume compendium Sermons to Young Women is published in London. January 1 – Magdalena Rudenschöld, Swedish conspirator (d. 1823) January 3 – Nguyễn Du, Vietnamese poet (d. 1820) January 6 – José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, Supreme Leader of Paraguay (d. 1840) January 17 – Joseph Kinghorn, Particular Baptist Minister (d. 1832) February 11 – Henry Fourdrinier, British engineer, inventor (d. 1854) February 14 – Thomas Malthus, English demographer, economist (d. 1834)[22] February 24 – Samuel Wesley, English organist and composer (died 1837)[23] April 1 – François-Xavier Fabre, French painter of historical subjects (d. 1837)[24] April 6 – Charles-Louis de Fourcroy, French Consul at A Coruña, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur (d. 1824) April 22 – Anne Louise Germaine de Staël, French author (d. 1817)[25] May 11 – Isaac D'Israeli, English literary scholar (died 1848)[26] May 30 – Robert Darwin, medical doctor and father of Charles Darwin (d. 1848) June 13 – Jean-Frédéric Waldeck, French cartographer (d. 1875) July 8 – Dominique Jean Larrey, French surgeon, innovator in battlefield medicine (d. 1842) July 9 – Jacob Perkins, American physicist, inventor and engineer (d. 1849) July 21 – Thomas Charles Hope, Scottish chemist, discoverer of strontium (d. 1844) William Hyde Wollaston August 6 – William Hyde Wollaston, English chemist (d. 1828) John Dalton September 6 – John Dalton, English chemist and physicist (d. 1844)[27] September 25 – Armand-Emmanuel de Vignerot du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu, Prime Minister of France (d. 1822) October 3 – John Walbach, French baron and officer in the United States Army, with a military career spanning over 57 years (d. 1857) October 23 – Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (d. 1847) November 2 – Joseph Radetzky von Radetz, Austrian field marshal (d. 1858) November 9 – Edward Abbott, Australian soldier, politician and judge (d. 1832) November 12 – Daniel Sykes, English politician (d. 1832) November 16 – Rodolphe Kreutzer, violinist and composer (d. 1831)[28] December 3 – Barbara Fritchie, U.S. patriot in the Civil War (d. 1862) December 23 – Wilhelm Hisinger, Swedish physicist and chemist (d. 1852)[29] December 29 – Charles Macintosh, Scottish inventor of a waterproof fabric (died 1843)[30] date unknown – Lolotte Forssberg, Swedish courtier (d. 1840) January 1 – James Francis Edward Stuart, The Old Pretender to the British throne (b. 1688)[31] January 9 – Thomas Birch, English historian (b. 1705) January 13 – King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1723)[32] January 19 – Giovanni Niccolò Servandoni, French architect and painter (b. 1695)[33] January 21 – James Quin, English actor (b. 1693) February 5 – Count Leopold Joseph von Daun, Austrian field marshal (b. 1705) February 23 – Stanisław Leszczyński, King of Poland (b. 1677)[34] March 7 – Ercole Lelli, Italian painter of the late-Baroque (b. 1702) March 10 – Jane Colden, American botanist (b. 1724) April 4 – John Taylor, English classical scholar (b. 1704) April 7 – Tiberius Hemsterhuis, Dutch philologist, critic (b. 1685) May 5 – Jean Astruc, French physician, scholar (b. 1684) May 8 – Samuel Chandler, English non-conformist minister (b. 1693) May 20 – Malhar Rao Holkar, Indian nobleman (b. 1693) May 22 – Hedvig Strömfelt, Swedish psalm writer (b. 1723) June 13 – Isaac Norris (statesman), American politician (b. 1701) June 22 – Carlo Zimech, Maltese priest and painter (b. 1696)[35] June 24 – Adrien Maurice de Noailles, 3rd Duke of Noailles, French soldier (b. 1678) July 9 – Jonathan Mayhew, American minister, patriot (b. 1720) July 11 – Elisabeth Farnese, queen of Philip V of Spain (b. 1692)[36] July 14 – František Maxmilián Kaňka, Czech architect (b. 1674) July 17 Giuseppe Castiglione, Italian missionary to China (b. 1688)[37] Samuel Finley, American clergyman and educator (b. 1715) September 3 – Archibald Bower, Scottish historian (b. 1686) September 13 – Benjamin Heath, English classical scholar (b. 1704) September 23 – John Brown, English divine and author (b. 1715) November 7 – Jean-Marc Nattier, French painter (b. 1685) November 9 – Unico Wilhelm van Wassenaer, Dutch composer (b. 1692) December 12 – Johann Christoph Gottsched, German writer (b. 1700) ^ "Historical Events for Year 1766 | OnThisDay.com". 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ISBN 978-3-631-35328-8. ^ Cécile Beurdeley; Michel Beurdeley (1972). Giuseppe Castiglione: A Jesuit Painter at the Court of the Chinese Emperors. Lund Humphries. p. 59. ISBN 978-0-8048-0987-0. John Blair; J. Willoughby Rosse (1856). "1766". Blair's Chronological Tables. London: H.G. Bohn. hdl:2027/loc.ark:/13960/t6349vh5n – via Hathi Trust. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1601 to 1700 Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Timelines 16th century 17th century 18th century State leaders 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1600s 1610s 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s 1670s 1680s 1690s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 17th century lasted from January 1, 1601 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCI), to December 31, 1700 (MDCC). It falls into the early modern period of Europe and in that continent (whose impact on the world was increasing) was characterized by the Baroque cultural movement, the latter part of the Spanish Golden Age, the Dutch Golden Age,[1] the French Grand Siècle dominated by Louis XIV, the Scientific Revolution, the world's first public company and megacorporation known as the Dutch East India Company, and according to some historians, the General Crisis. From the mid-17th century, European politics were increasingly dominated by the Kingdom of France of Louis XIV, where royal power was solidified domestically in the civil war of the Fronde. The semi-feudal territorial French nobility was weakened and subjugated to the power of an absolute monarchy through the reinvention of the Palace of Versailles from a hunting lodge to a gilded prison, in which a greatly expanded royal court could be more easily kept under surveillance. With domestic peace assured, Louis XIV caused the borders of France to be expanded. It was during this century that the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English civil war and an end to the dominance of the English monarchy.A scene on the ice, Dutch Republic, first half of the 17th centuryBy the end of the century, Europeans were masters of logarithms, electricity, the telescope and microscope, calculus, universal gravitation, Newton's Laws of Motion, air pressure, and calculating machines due to the work of the first scientists of the Scientific Revolution, including Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, René Descartes, Pierre Fermat, Blaise Pascal, Robert Boyle, Christiaan Huygens, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Hooke, Isaac Newton, and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It was also a period of development of culture in general (especially theater, music, visual arts and philosophy). Some of the greatest inventions took place in this century. It was during this period that the European colonization of the Americas began in earnest, including the exploitation of the silver deposits, which resulted in bouts of inflation as wealth was drawn into Europe.[2] Also during this period, there would be a more intense European presence in Southeast Asia and East Asia (such as the colonization of Taiwan). These foreign elements would contribute to a revolution in Ayutthaya. While the Mataram Sultanate and the Aceh Sultanate would be the major powers of the region, especially during the first half of the century.[2] In the Islamic world, the gunpowder empires – the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal – grew in strength as well. The southern half of India would see the decline of the Deccan Sultanates and extinction of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Dutch would colonize Ceylon and endure hostilities with Kandy. The end of the 17th century saw the first major surrender of Ottoman territory in Europe when the Treaty of Karlowitz ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs in 1699. In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa shogunate at the beginning of the century, beginning the Edo period; the isolationist Sakoku policy began in the 1630s and lasted until the 19th century. In China, the collapsing Ming dynasty was challenged by a series of conquests led by the Manchu warlord Nurhaci, which were consolidated by his son Hong Taiji and finally consummated by his grandson, the Shunzhi Emperor, founder of the Qing dynasty.[3] Qing China spent decades of this century with economic problems (results of civil wars between the Qing and former Ming dynasty loyalists), only recovering well at the end of the century. The greatest military conflicts of the century were the Thirty Years' War,[4] Dutch–Portuguese War,[5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, Mughal–Safavid Wars, and the Qing annexation of the Ming. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 17th century. Persian Ambassador during his entry into Kraków for the wedding ceremonies of King Sigismund III of Poland in 1605. 1601: 4th Spanish Armada; in the Battle of Kinsale, England defeats Irish and Spanish forces, driving the Gaelic aristocracy out of Ireland and destroying the Gaelic clan system. 1601–1603: The Russian famine of 1601–1603 kills perhaps one-third of Russia.[6] 1602: Matteo Ricci produces the Map of the Myriad Countries of the World (坤輿萬國全圖, Kūnyú Wànguó Quántú), a world map that will be used throughout East Asia for centuries. 1602: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established by merging competing Dutch trading companies.[7] Its success contributes to the Dutch Golden Age. 1603: Elizabeth I of England dies and is succeeded by her cousin King James VI of Scotland, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England. 1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the title of shōgun, establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. This begins the Edo period, which will last until 1868. 1603: In Nagasaki, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary João Rodrigues publishes Nippo Jisho, the first dictionary of Japanese to a European (Portuguese) language. 1605: The King of Gowa, a Makassarese kingdom in South Sulawesi, converts to Islam.Tsar Michael I of Russia reigned 1613–1645 1605–1627: The reign of Mughal emperor Jahangir after the death of emperor Akbar. 1606: The Long Turkish War between the Ottoman Empire and Austria is ended with the Peace of Zsitvatorok—Austria abandons Transylvania. 1606: Treaty of Vienna ends an anti-Habsburg uprising in Royal Hungary. 1606: Willem Janszoon captained the first recorded European landing on the Australian continent, sailing from Bantam, Java, in the Duyfken. 1607: Flight of the Earls (the fleeing of most of the native Gaelic aristocracy) occurs from County Donegal in the west of Ulster in Ireland. 1607: Iskandar Muda becomes the Sultan of Aceh for 30 years. He will launch a series of naval conquests that will transform Aceh into a great power in the western Malay Archipelago. 1610: The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth army defeats combined Russian–Swedish forces at the Battle of Klushino and conquers Moscow. 1610: King Henry IV of France is assassinated by François Ravaillac. 1611: The Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, is established by the Dominican Order in Manila[8] 1611: The first publication of the King James Bible. 1612: The first Cotswold Olympic Games, an annual public celebration of games and sports begins in the Cotswolds, England. 1613: The Time of Troubles in Russia ends with the establishment of the House of Romanov, which rules until 1917. 1613–1617: Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth is invaded by the Tatars dozens of times.[9]James I of England and VI of Scotland ruled in the first quarter of the 17th century 1613: The Dutch East India Company is forced to evacuate Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya. The dutch negotiates with Mataram and is allowed to set up a trading post in Jepara. 1614–1615: The Siege of Osaka (last major threat to Tokugawa shogunate) ends. 1616: The last remaining Moriscos (Moors who had nominally converted to Christianity) in Spain are expelled. 1616: English poet and playwright William Shakespeare dies. 1618: The Defenestration of Prague. 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618–48. 1618: The Manchus start invading China. Their conquest eventually topples the Ming dynasty. 1619: European slaving reaches America when the first Africans are brought to the present-day United States. 1619: The Dutch East India Company storm Jayakarta and withstand a months-long siege by the combined English, Bantenese and Jayakartan forces. They are relieved by Jan Pieterszoon Coen and a fleet of ships from Ambon. The dutch destroys Jayakarta and builds its new headquarters, Batavia, on top of it. 1620–1621: Polish–Ottoman War over Moldavia. 1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut. 1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England.The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing English colonists to view all natives as enemies 1621: The Battle of Chocim: Poles and Cossacks under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz defeat the Ottomans. 1622: Jamestown massacre: Algonquian natives kill 347 English settlers outside Jamestown, Virginia (approximately one-third of the colony's population)[10][11] and burn the Henricus settlement. 1624–1642: As chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in France. 1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed. 1627: Aurochs go extinct.[12] 1628–1629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia. 1629: Abbas I, the Safavids king, died. 1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War to counter Ferdinand II's expansion. 1630: Birth of Shivaji at Shivneri fort, in present day Maharashtra, India, who later founded Maratha Empire in year 1674.[13] 1631: Mount Vesuvius erupts. 1632: Battle of Lützen, death of king of Sweden Gustav II Adolf.Battle of Nördlingen (1634). The Catholic Imperial army, bolstered by professional Habsburg Spanish troops won a great victory in the battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies 1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India. 1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition. 1633–1639: Japan transforms into "locked country". 1634: Battle of Nördlingen results in Catholic victory. 1636: Harvard University is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, rōnin and peasants against

Blackburn Rovers Manchester United 1995–96 Manchester United Newcastle United 1996–97 Manchester United Newcastle United 1997–98 Arsenal Manchester United 1998–99 Manchester United Arsenal Double winners Treble winners At the close of the 1990–91 season, a proposal was tabled for the establishment of a new league that would bring more money into the game overall. The Founder Members Agreement, signed on 17 July 1991, by the game's top-flight clubs, established the basic principles for setting up the FA Premier League.[35] The newly formed top division was to have commercial independence from the Football Association and the Football League, giving the FA Premier League licence to negotiate its own broadcast and sponsorship agreements. The argument given was that the extra income would allow English clubs to compete with teams across Europe.[20] This restructuring marked the end of the 104-year-old Football League system that had operated until then with four divisions; the Premier League would run as a single division, with the Football League continuing with three.[28] Although Dyke played a significant role in the creation of the Premier League, he and ITV (of which LWT was part) lost out in the bidding for broadcast rights: BSkyB won with a bid of £304 million over five years, with the BBC awarded the highlights package broadcast on Match of the Day.[31] [33] Luton Town, Notts County, and West Ham United were the three teams relegated from the old First Division at the end of the 1991–92 season, and did not take part in the inaugural Premier League season. They were replaced by Ipswich Town, Middlesbrough, and Blackburn Rovers, promoted from the old Second Division.[36] On 27 May 1992, the 22 First Division clubs resigned en masse from the Football League, and the FA Premier League was formed as a limited company, working out of an office at the Football Association's then headquarters in Lancaster Gate.[20] The league held its first season in 1992–93. The 22 inaugural members of the new Premier League were:[37] Arsenal Aston Villa Blackburn Rovers Chelsea Coventry City Crystal Palace Everton Ipswich Town Leeds United Liverpool Manchester City Manchester United Middlesbrough Norwich City Nottingham Forest Oldham Athletic Queens Park Rangers Sheffield United Sheffield Wednesday Southampton Tottenham Hotspur Wimbledon The first Premier League goal was scored by Brian Deane of Sheffield United in a 2–1 win against Manchester United.[38] Manchester United won the inaugural edition of the new league, ending a twenty-six year wait to be crowned champions of England. Bolstered by this breakthrough, United immediately became the competition's dominant team, winning seven of the first nine trophies, two League and FA Cup 'doubles' and a European treble, initially under a team of hardened veterans such as Bryan Robson, Steve Bruce, Paul Ince, Mark Hughes, and Eric Cantona, before Cantona, Bruce, and Roy Keane led a young, dynamic new team filled with the Class of 92, a group of young players including David Beckham who came through the Manchester United Academy. Between 1993 and 1997, Blackburn Rovers and Newcastle United came close to challenging Manchester United's early dominance. Blackburn, with Alan Shearer leading the line, won the 1994–95 FA Premier League, while Newcastle led the title race for much of the 1995–96 season, signing Shearer themselves in the summer of 1996. At the end of the 1994–95 season, four rather than three clubs were relegated, while only two were promoted from the Football League First Division. This adjustment enabled the Premier League to reduce its size from 22 to 20 clubs for the start of the 1995–96 season, reducing the number of matches per team from 42 to 38. As the decade closed, Arsenal challenged Manchester United's dominance by winning the League and FA Cup double in 1997–98, and together they would come to dominate the league between 1997 and 2003. Results of the 'Big Four' during the 2000s Season ARS CHE LIV MUN 1999–2000 2 5 4 1 2000–01 2 6 3 1 2001–02 1 6 2 3 2002–03 2 4 5 1 2003–04 1 2 4 3 2004–05 2 1 5 3 2005–06 4 1 3 2 2006–07 4 2 3 1 2007–08 3 2 4 1 2008–09 4 3 2 1 Top four 10 7 8 10 out of 10 League champions Champions League group stage Champions League third qualifying / play-off round Champions League first qualifying round UEFA Cup / Europa League The 2000s saw Arsenal, Chelsea, Liverpool, and Manchester United dominate the Premier League, forming the so-called "Big Four".[39] Manchester United won five league titles (1999–2000, 2000–01, 2002–03, 2006–07, 2007–08), Arsenal claimed two (2001–02, 2003–04), while Chelsea rose to prominence with three under José Mourinho (2004–05, 2005–06, 2009–10). Arsenal's unbeaten 2003–04 season earned them the nickname "The Invincibles," the only team to achieve this in the Premier League era.[40] Only three other clubs secured a top-four finish during the decade: Newcastle United (2001–02, 2002–03), Everton (2004–05), and Tottenham Hotspur (2009–10). However, the Big Four consistently dominated the top spots, with three of them finishing in the top four every season from 1999–2000 to 2009–10. Premier League clubs were also highly competitive in Europe. Between 2005 and 2012, an English side reached seven of eight Champions League finals, with Liverpool (2005), Manchester United (2008), and Chelsea (2012) winning. Arsenal (2006), Liverpool (2007), Chelsea (2008), and Manchester United (2009, 2011) finished as runners-up.[41] Leeds United were the only non-Big Four side to reach the semi-finals, doing so in 2000–01. Three English clubs made the semi-finals in 2006–07, 2007–08, and 2008–09—a feat only matched twice by other leagues. In the UEFA Cup/Europa League, four Premier League teams reached the final between 2000 and 2010, with only Liverpool lifting the trophy in 2001. Arsenal (2000), Middlesbrough (2006), and Fulham (2010) all fell short.[42] The decade saw record-breaking points tallies, including Chelsea's 95-point haul in 2004–05 and Manchester United's three consecutive title wins (2006–07 to 2008–09). The rise of billionaire owners, including Roman Abramovich at Chelsea and Sheikh Mansour at Manchester City (2008), began reshaping the league's financial landscape, setting the stage for a more competitive 2010s. Main article: Big Six (Premier League) Results of the 'Big Six' during the 2010s Season ARS CHE LIV MCI MUN TOT 2009–10 3 1 7 5 2 4 2010–11 4 2 6 3 1 5 2011–12 3 6 8 1 2 4 2012–13 4 3 7 2 1 5 2013–14 4 3 2 1 7 6 2014–15 3 1 6 2 4 5 2015–16 2 10 8 4 5 3 2016–17 5 1 4 3 6 2 2017–18 6 5 4 1 2 3 2018–19 5 3 2 1 6 4 Top four 7 7 4 9 6 6 Top six 10 9 6 10 9 10 out of 10 League champions Champions League group stage Champions League play-off round Europa League After 2009, Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester City regularly broke into the top four, forming a "Big Six".[43] In 2009–10, Tottenham finished fourth, the first new club to do so since Everton five years earlier.[44] Despite growing competition, criticism remains over the financial gap between elite clubs and the rest of the league.[45] Manchester City's 2011–12 title win was the first by a club outside the "Big Four" since Blackburn Rovers in 1994–95. That season also saw Chelsea and Liverpool finish outside the top four for the first time since 1994–95.[43] With only four UEFA Champions League spots available, competition among the "Big Six" intensified. In the five seasons after 2011–12, Manchester United and Liverpool missed the top four three times, and Chelsea finished 10th in 2015–16. Arsenal's 2016–17 fifth-place finish ended their 20-year top-four streak.[46] In 2015–16, Leicester City defied 5000/1 odds to win the league, becoming the first non-"Big Six" champion since Blackburn in 1994–95.[47] Financially, the "Big Six" hold outsized influence, arguing for a greater revenue share due to their global status and style of play.[48] Critics argue that the league's egalitarian revenue model ensures long-term competitiveness.[49] The 2016–17 Deloitte Football Money League highlighted the revenue gap. The "Big Six" each earned over €350 million, with Manchester United leading at €676.3 million. Leicester City was closest, with €271.1 million, boosted by Champions League participation. West Ham, eighth in revenue (€213.3 million), earned less than half of fifth-place Liverpool (€424.2 million).[50] TV broadcast deals accounted for a large portion of club revenues, with the top clubs earning between £150 million and nearly £200 million in 2016–17.[51] By 2019, all "Big Six" clubs ranked in the world's top ten richest.[52] Number of top 6 finishes during 2010s Club Top 6 finishes Manchester City 10 Tottenham Hotspur 10 Arsenal 10 Chelsea 9 Manchester United 9 Liverpool 6 Everton 2 Leicester City 1 Newcastle United 1 Southampton 1 Aston Villa 1 Results of the 'Big Six' during the 2020s Season ARS CHE LIV MCI MUN TOT 2019–20 8 4 1 2 3 6 2020–21 8 4 3 1 2 7 2021–22 5 3 2 1 6 4 2022–23 2 12 5 1 3 8 2023–24 2 6 3 1 8 5 Top four 2 3 4 5 3 1 Top six 3 4 5 5 4 3 out of 5 League champions Champions League Europa League Conference League From the 2019–20 season, video assistant referees were used in the league.[53] The 2019–20 season saw Liverpool win their first Premier League trophy, comfortably beating Manchester City to gain their first top-flight trophy in 30 years.[54] Project Big Picture was announced in October 2020 that described a plan to reunite the top Premier League clubs with the English Football League, proposed by Manchester United and Liverpool.[55] It has been criticised by the Premier League leadership and the UK government's Department for Culture, Media and Sport.[56] On 26 April 2021, play was stopped during a match between Leicester City and Crystal Palace to allow Muslim players Wesley Fofana and Cheikhou Kouyaté to break Ramadan fast. It is believed to be the first time in Premier League history that a game was paused to allow Muslim players to eat and drink after the sun had set in accordance with the rules of the faith.[57] The 2022–23 season was the first to take a six-week break between November and December 2022 to allow for the first winter World Cup,[58] with a return for the Boxing Day fixtures.[59] The Premier League players decided to take the knee at selected "significant moments". They assured to "remain resolutely committed to eradicate racial prejudice".[60] That season was notable for Newcastle United and Brighton & Hove Albion breaking the traditional "Big Six" as they finished fourth and sixth, respectively, whilst "Big Six" teams Tottenham and Chelsea finished eighth and twelfth.[61][62] Meanwhile, 2015–16 champions Leicester City were relegated, becoming the second league-winning club to suffer relegation since 1992, after Blackburn Rovers in the 2011–12 season.[63] In the 2023–24 season, Manchester City won the Premier League for the sixth time in seven years to become the first top-flight team to win four consecutive league titles in English football history.[64] Meanwhile, non-Big Six club Aston Villa finished fourth and qualified for the 2024–25 UEFA Champions League.[65] Number of top 6 finishes during 2020s Club Top 6 finishes Liverpool 5 Manchester City 5 Manchester United 4 Chelsea 4 Arsenal 3 Tottenham Hotspur 3 Leicester City 2 Aston Villa 1 Brighton & Hove Albion 1 Newcastle United 1 West Ham United 1 The Football Association Premier League Ltd (FAPL)[66][67][68] is operated as a corporation and is owned by the 20 member clubs. Each club is a shareholder, with one vote each on issues such as rule changes and contracts. The clubs select a chairman, chief executive, and board of directors to oversee the daily operations of the league.[69] The Football Association is not directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the Premier League, but has veto power as a special shareholder during the election of the chairman and chief executive and when new rules are adopted by the league.[70] The current chief executive is Richard Masters, who was appointed in December 2019.[71] The chair is currently Alison Brittain, who took over the role in early 2023.[72] The Premier League sends representatives to UEFA's European Club Association, the number of clubs and the clubs themselves chosen according to UEFA coefficients. For the 2023–24 season, the Premier League has 13 representatives in the Association: Arsenal, Aston Villa, Brighton & Hove Albion, Chelsea, Everton, Liverpool, Manchester City, Manchester United, Newcastle United, Nottingham Forest, Tottenham Hotspur, West Ham United, and Wolverhampton Wanderers.[73] The European Club Association is responsible for electing three members to UEFA's Club Competitions Committee, which is involved in the operations of UEFA competitions such as the Champions League and UEFA Europa League.[74] Office holders Office No. Name Tenure Chief Executive 1 Rick Parry 1991–1997 2 Richard Scudamore 1999–2018 3 Richard Masters 2019– Chair 1 Sir John Quinton 1991–1999 2 Dave Richards 1999–2013 3 Anthony Fry 2013–2014 4 Richard Scudamore 2014–2018 5 Gary Hoffman 2020–2022 6 Alison Brittain 2023– The Premier League has faced criticism of its governance due to an alleged lack of transparency and accountability. Following the Premier League's blocking of the attempted takeover of Newcastle United by a PIF-backed consortium through the league's Owners' and Directors' test, many MPs, Newcastle United fans and related parties to the deal denounced the Premier League for its perceived lack of transparency and accountability throughout the process.[75][76][77] On 6 July 2021, consortium member Amanda Staveley of PCP Capital Partners said that "fans surely deserve absolute transparency from the regulators across all their processes – to best ensure that they act responsibly. They (the Premier League) are performing a function like that of a government regulator – but without the same systems for accountability."[77] On 22 July 2021, Tracey Crouch MP – chair of the fan-led review into the UK's football governance – announced in the review's interim findings that the Premier League had "lost the trust and confidence" of fans. The review also recommended that a new independent regulator be created to oversee matters such as club takeovers.[78][79] Premier League chief executive Richard Masters had earlier spoken out against the implementation of an independent regulator, saying in May 2021, "I don't think that the independent regulator is the answer to the question. I would defend the Premier League's role as regulator of its clubs over the past 30 years."[80] [The Premier League] is very tough and is different. If you compare this league to another league, it's like playing another sport. –Antonio Conte, on the competitiveness of the Premier League.[81] In [The Premier League] you never really know what is going to happen, there is very little between the teams. –Luis Suarez[82] There are 20 clubs in the Premier League. During the course of a season (from August to May) each club plays the others twice (a double round-robin system), once at their home stadium and once at that of their opponents, for 38 games. Teams receive three points for a win and one point for a draw. No points are awarded for a loss. Teams are ranked by total points, then goal difference, and then goals scored. If still equal, teams are deemed to occupy the same position. If there is a tie for the championship, for relegation, or for qualification to other competitions, the head-to-head record between the tied teams is taken into consideration (points scored in the matches between the teams, followed by away goals in those matches.) If two teams are still tied, a play-off match at a neutral venue decides rank.[83] A system of promotion and relegation exists between the Premier League and the EFL Championship. The three lowest placed teams in the Premier League are relegated to the Championship, and the top two teams from the Championship promoted to the Premier League,[84] with an additional team promoted after a series of play-offs involving the third, fourth, fifth and sixth placed clubs.[85] The number of clubs was reduced from 22 to 20 in 1995, when four teams were relegated from the league and only two teams promoted.[86][87] The top flight had only been expanded to 22 teams at the start of the 1991–92 season – the year prior to the formation of the Premier League.[87] On 8 June 2006, FIFA requested that all major European leagues, including Italy's Serie A and Spain's La Liga, be reduced to 18 teams by the start of the 2007–08 season. The Premier League responded by announcing their intention to resist such a reduction.[88] Ultimately, the 2007–08 season kicked off again with 20 teams.[89] Video assistant referee (VAR), was introduced to the Premier League at the beginning of the 2019–20 season. It uses technology and officials to assist the referee in making decisions on the pitch.[90] However, its use has been met with mixed receptions from fans and pundits, with some praising its accuracy whilst others criticise its impact on the flow of the game and consistency of decision-making. The on-field referee still makes the final decision, but VAR can assist the referee in the decision-making process. VAR can only be used for four types of decisions: goals, penalty decisions, direct red card incidents, and cases of mistaken identity. VAR officials review the video footage and communicate with the on-field referee via a headset. The VAR officials are located in a central control room, which is equipped with multiple camera angles and the ability to replay footage at various speeds. A study evaluating fan reception of VAR in the Premier League was made by Otto Kolbinger and Melanie Knopp and was done by analysing Twitter data.[91] The researchers used sentiment analysis to measure the overall positive or negative attitudes towards VAR, as well as topic modelling to identify specific issues that fans are discussing related to VAR. The study found that the reception of VAR on Twitter is largely negative, with fans expressing frustration and criticism of the technology's impact on the flow of the game and the inconsistency of decisions. The researchers also identified specific issues, such as handball and offside decisions, that fans are particularly critical of. The study concludes that VAR has not been well received by fans in the Premier League, and that efforts to improve the technology and increase transparency in decision-making are needed to address these concerns. Main article: List of Premier League clubs See also: Performance record of clubs in the Premier League and All-time Premier League table Fifty-one clubs have played in the Premier League from its inception in 1992, up to and including the 2023–24 season.[92] See also: List of English football champions Club Winners Runners-up Winning seasons Manchester United 13 7 1992–93, 1993–94, 1995–96, 1996–97, 1998–99, 1999–2000, 2000–01, 2002–03, 2006–07, 2007–08, 2008–09, 2010–11, 2012–13 Manchester City 8 3 2011–12, 2013–14, 2017–18, 2018–19, 2020–21, 2021–22, 2022–23, 2023–24 Chelsea 5 4 2004–05, 2005–06, 2009–10, 2014–15, 2016–17 Arsenal 3 8 1997–98, 2001–02, 2003–04 Liverpool 2 5 2019–20, 2024–25 Blackburn Rovers 1 1 1994–95 Leicester City 1 0 2015–16 Italics indicate former Premier League champions that are currently outside the Premier League. Twenty clubs are competing in the 2024–25 season – top seventeen from the previous season and three promoted from the Championship. 2024–25Club 2023–24Position First season intop division First season inPremier League Seasonsin topdivision Seasonsin PremierLeague First season ofcurrent spell intop division No. of seasonsof current spellin Premier League Topdivisiontitles Mostrecent topdivision title Arsenal[v 1][v 2] 2nd 1904–05 1992–93 108 33 1919–20 (99 seasons[v 3]) 33 13 2003–04 Aston Villa[v 1][v 4] 4th 1888–89 1992–93 111 30 2019–20 (6 seasons) 6 7 1980–81 Bournemouth 12th 2015–16 2015–16 8 8 2022–23 (3 seasons) 3 0 – Brentford[v 2] 16th 1935–36 2021–22 9 4 2021–22 (4 seasons) 4 0 – Brighton & Hove Albion[v 2] 11th 1979–80 2017–18 12 8 2017–18 (8 seasons) 8 0 – Chelsea[v 1][v 2] 6th 1907–08 1992–93 90 33 1989–90 (36 seasons) 33 6 2016–17 Crystal Palace[v 1] 10th 1969–70 1992–93 25 16 2013–14 (12 seasons) 12 0 – Everton[v 1][v 2][v 4] 15th 1888–89 1992–93 122 33 1954–55 (71 seasons) 33 9 1986–87 Fulham 13th 1949–50 2001–02 30 18 2022–23 (3 seasons) 3 0 – Ipswich Town[v 1] 2nd (EFL) 1961–62 1992–93 27 6 2024–25 (1 season) 1 1 1961–62 Leicester City 1st (EFL) 1955–56 1994–95 56 18 2024–25 (1 season) 1 1 2015–16 Liverpool[v 1][v 2] 3rd 1894–95 1992–93 110 33 1962–63 (63 seasons) 33 20 2024–25 Manchester City[v 1] 1st 1899–1900 1992–93 96 28 2002–03 (23 seasons) 23 10 2023–24 Manchester United[v 1][v 2] 8th 1892–93 1992–93 100 33 1975–76 (50 seasons) 33 20 2012–13 Newcastle United 7th 1898–99 1993–94 93 30 2017–18 (8 seasons) 8 4 1926–27 Nottingham Forest[v 1] 17th 1892–93 1992–93 59 8 2022–23 (3 seasons) 3 1 1977–78 Southampton[v 1] 4th playoffs (EFL) 1966–67 1992–93 47 25 2024–25 (1 season) 1 0 – Tottenham Hotspur[v 1][v 2] 5th 1909–10 1992–93 90 33 1978–79 (47 seasons) 33 2 1960–61 West Ham United 9th 1923–24 1993–94 67 29 2012–13 (13 seasons) 13 0 – Wolverhampton Wanderers[v 4] 14th 1888–89 2003–04 70 11 2018–19 (7 seasons) 7 3 1958–59 Luton Town, Burnley and Sheffield United were relegated to the EFL Championship for the 2024–25 season, whilst Leicester City, Ipswich Town, and Southampton, as winners, runners-up and play-off final winners, respectively, were promoted from the 2023–24 season. Only two clubs have remained in the Premier League since their first promotion: Brentford and Brighton & Hove Albion, who have been in 4 and 8 season(s) (out of 33), respectively. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l Founding member of the Premier League ^ a b c d e f g h Never been relegated from the Premier League ^ Reduced from 106 seasons due to WW2. ^ a b c One of the original twelve Football League teams This section is transcluded from Template:Premier League labelled map. (edit | history) LondonAstonVillaBournemouthBrighton &Hove AlbionIpswich TownLeicester CityEvertonLiverpoolManchester CityManchester UnitedNewcastle UnitedNottingham ForestSouthamptonWolverhampton WanderersLondon teams:ArsenalBrentfordChelseaCrystal PalaceFulhamTottenham HotspurWest Ham Unitedclass=notpageimage| Locations of the 2024–25 Premier League clubs ArsenalBrentfordChelseaCrystal PalaceFulhamTottenham HotspurWest Ham Unitedclass=notpageimage| Location of clubs around Greater London for the 2024–25 Premier League See also: List of association football clubs playing in the league of another country In 2011, after Swansea City gained promotion, a Welsh club participated in the Premier League for the first time.[93][94] The first Premier League match to be played outside England was Swansea City's home match at Liberty Stadium against Wigan Athletic on 20 August 2011.[95] The number of Welsh clubs in the Premier League increased to two in 2013–14, as Cardiff City gained promotion,[96] but they were relegated after their maiden season.[97] Cardiff were promoted again in 2017–18 but the number of Welsh clubs remained the same for the 2018–19 Premier League season, as Swansea City had been relegated from the Premier League in 2017–18.[98] Following Cardiff City's relegation after the 2018–19 season, there are currently no Welsh clubs participating in the Premier League.[99] Because they are members of the Football Association of Wales (FAW), the question of whether clubs like Swansea should represent England or Wales in European competitions has caused long-running discussions in UEFA. Swansea took one of England's three available places in the Europa League in 2013–14 by winning the League Cup in 2012–13.[100] The right of Welsh clubs to take up such English places was in doubt until UEFA clarified the matter in March 2012, allowing them to participate.[101] Participation in the Premier League by some Scottish or Irish clubs has sometimes been discussed, but without result. The idea came closest to reality in 1998, when Wimbledon received Premier League approval to relocate to Dublin, Ireland, but the move was blocked by the Football Association of Ireland.[102][103][104][105] Additionally, the English media occasionally discusses the idea that Scotland's two biggest teams, Celtic and Rangers, should or will take part in the Premier League, but nothing has come of these discussions.[106] See also: UEFA coefficient § Men's association coefficient See also: 2025–26 UEFA Champions League § Association team allocation The top four teams in the Premier League qualify automatically for the subsequent season's UEFA Champions League league phase. The champions of the Champions League and UEFA Europa League may earn an additional qualification for the subsequent season's Champions League league phase if did not finish in the top four. There are additional berths for the two best associations in the previous season's rankings, which may result in a maximum of seven teams from one association in the Champions League.[107] The fifth-placed team in the Premier League, as well as the winners of the FA Cup, qualify for the subsequent season's Europa League league phase, but if the winner of the FA Cup also finishes in the top five places in the Premier League or has won one of UEFA's major tournaments, then this place reverts to the team that finished sixth. The winner of the EFL Cup qualifies for the subsequent season's UEFA Conference League, but if the winner had already qualified for a UEFA competition via their performance in another competition, then this place reverts to the team that finished sixth in the Premier League, or seventh if the FA Cup result had already caused the sixth-placed team to qualify.[108] The number of places allocated to English clubs in UEFA competitions is dependent upon the position the country holds in the UEFA coefficient rankings, which are calculated based on the performance of teams in UEFA competitions over the previous five years. Currently, England is ranked first, ahead of Spain. As of 8 May 2025, the coefficients for are as follows (only top five European leagues are shown):[109][110] Ranking Member association(L: League, C: Cup, LC: League Cup) Coefficient Teams[x 1] Regular places in 2026–27 season[x 2] 2025 2024 Mvmt 2020–21 2021–22 2022–23 2023–24 2024–25 Total CL EL ECL Total 1 1 – England (L, C, LC[x 3]) 24.357 21.000 23.000 17.375 28.892 114.624 3/7 4 2 1 7 2 2 – Italy (L, C) 16.285 15.714 22.357 21.000 21.875 97.231 1/8 3 3 – Spain (L, C) 19.500 18.428 16.571 16.062 23.892 94.453 1/7 4 4 – Germany (L, C) 15.214 16.214 17.125 19.357 18.421 86.331 0/8 5 5 – France (L, C) 7.916 18.416 12.583 16.250 17.642 72.807 1/7 ^ Number of teams still active from association in UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League or UEFA Conference League. ^ European Performance Spots: The two associations with the highest one-year coefficient in the most recent season are awarded an additional berth in the Champions League league phase. ^ The champion of the league cup of England is given a place in the UEFA Conference League by special permission from UEFA (replacing the lowest-ranked league team which would have qualified). An exception to the usual European qualification system happened in 2005, after Liverpool won the Champions League the season before, but did not finish in a Champions League qualification place in the Premier League. UEFA gave special dispensation for Liverpool to enter the Champions League, giving England five qualifiers.[111] The governing body subsequently ruled that the defending champions qualify for the competition the following year regardless of their domestic league placing. However, for those leagues with four entrants in the Champions League, this meant that if the Champions League winners finished outside the top four in its domestic league, it would qualify at the expense of the fourth-placed team. At that time, no association could have more than four entrants in the Champions League.[112] This occurred in 2012, when Chelsea – who had won the Champions League that summer, but finished sixth in the league – qualified for the 2012–13 Champions League in place of Tottenham Hotspur, who went into the Europa League.[113] From 2015–16, the Europa League champions qualify for the Champions League, increasing the maximum number of participants per country to five.[114] This took effect in England in 2016–17, when Manchester United finished sixth in the Premier League and won the Europa League, giving England five Champions League entrants for 2017–18.[115] In these instances, any Europa League berth vacated is not handed down to the next-best Premier League finisher outside of a qualifying place. If both Champions League and Europa League winners are of the same association and both finish outside the top four, then the fourth-placed team is transferred to the Europa League. Main article: English football clubs in international competitions With 48 continental trophies won, English clubs are the third-most successful in European football, behind Italy (50) and Spain (67). In the top-tier UEFA Champions League, a record six English clubs have won a total of 15 titles and lost a further 11 finals, behind Spanish clubs with 20 and 11, respectively.[116] In the second-tier UEFA Europa League, English clubs are third, with nine victories and eight losses in the finals.[117] In the former second-tier UEFA Cup Winners' Cup, English teams won a record eight titles and had a further five finalists.[118] In the non-UEFA organised Inter-Cities Fairs Cup, English clubs provided four winners and four runners-up, the second-most behind Spain with six and three, respectively.[119] In the newly created third-tier UEFA Conference League, English clubs have won a joint-record one title so far.[120] In the former fourth-tier UEFA Intertoto Cup, England won four titles and had a further final appearance, placing it fifth in the rankings, although English clubs were notorious for treating the tournament with disdain, either sending "B" squads or withdrawing from it altogether.[121] [122][123] In the one-off UEFA Super Cup, England has ten winners and ten runners-up, the second-most behind Spain with 17 and 15, respectively.[124] Similarly to the Intertoto Cup, English teams did not take the former Intercontinental Cup seriously enough, despite its international status of the Club World Championship. They a made a total of six appearances in the one-off competition, winning only one of them, and withdrew a further three times.[125] English clubs have won the FIFA-organised Club World Cup four times, tied for the second-most with Brazil, and behind only Spain, with eight.[126][123] See also: English football sponsorship After an inaugural season with no sponsorship, the Premier League was sponsored by Carling from 1993 until 2001, during which time it was known as the FA Carling Premiership. In 2001, a new sponsorship deal with Barclaycard saw the league rebranded the FA Barclaycard Premiership, which was changed to the FA Barclays Premiership in time for the 2004–05 season. For the 2007–08 season, the league was rebranded the Barclays Premier League.[127][128] Period Sponsor Brand 1992–1993 No sponsor FA Premier League 1993–2001 Carling FA Carling Premiership[20] 2001–2004 Barclaycard FA Barclaycard Premiership[20] 2004–2007 Barclays FA Barclays Premiership 2007–2016 Barclays Premier League[20][129] 2016–present No sponsor Premier League Barclays' deal with the Premier League expired at the end of the 2015–16 season. The organisation announced on 4 June 2015 that it would not pursue any further title sponsorship deals for the Premier League, arguing that they wanted to build a "clean" brand for the competition more in line with those of major U.S. sports leagues.[130] Nike "Maxim" ball used in the Premier League in 2012 As well as sponsorship for the league itself, the Premier League has a number of official partners and suppliers.[131] The official ball supplier for the league is Nike who have had the contract since the 2000–01 season when they took over from Mitre.[132] Under its Merlin brand, Topps held the licence to produce collectables for the Premier League between 1994 and 2019 including stickers (for their sticker album) and trading cards.[133] Launched in the 2007–08 season, Topps' Match Attax, the official Premier League trading card game, is the best selling boys collectable in the UK, and is also the biggest selling sports trading card game in the world.[133][134] In October 2018, Panini were awarded the licence to produce collectables from the 2019–20 season.[135] The chocolate company Cadbury has been the official snack partner of the Premier League since 2017, and sponsored the Golden Boot, Golden Glove and Playmaker of the Season awards from the 2017–18 season to 2019–20 season.[136][137] The Coca-Cola Company (under its Coca-Cola Zero Sugar product line) sponsored these awards during the 2020–21 season with Castrol being the current sponsor as of the 2021–22 season.[138] See also: List of Premier League football club owners The Premier League has the highest revenue of any association football league in the world, with total club revenues of €2.48 billion in 2009–10.[139][140] In 2013–14, due to improved television revenues and cost controls, the Premier League clubs collectively made a net profit in excess of £78 million, exceeding all other football leagues.[141] In 2010 the Premier League was awarded the Queen's Award for Enterprise in the International Trade category for its outstanding contribution to international trade and the value it brings to English football and the United Kingdom's broadcasting industry.[142] The Premier League includes some of the richest football clubs in the world. Deloitte's "Football Money League" listed seven Premier League clubs in the top 20 for the 2009–10 season,[143] and all 20 clubs were in the top 40 globally by the end of the 2013–14 season, largely as a result of increased broadcasting revenue.[144] In 2019, the league generated around £3.1 billion per year in domestic and international television rights.[4] Premier League clubs agreed in principle in December 2012, to radical new cost controls. The two proposals consist of a break-even rule and a cap on the amount clubs can increase their wage bill by each season. With the new television deals on the horizon, momentum has been growing to find ways of preventing the majority of the cash going straight to players and agents.[145] Central payments for the 2016–17 season amounted to £2,398,515,773 across the 20 clubs, with each team receiving a flat participation fee of £35,301,989 and additional payments for TV broadcasts (£1,016,690 for general UK rights to match highlights, £1,136,083 for each live UK broadcast of their games and £39,090,596 for all overseas rights), commercial rights (a flat fee of £4,759,404) and a notional measure of "merit" which was based upon final league position.[8] The merit component was a nominal sum of £1,941,609 multiplied by each finishing place, counted from the foot of the table (e.g., Burnley finished 16th in May 2017, five places counting upwards, and received 5 × £1,941,609 = £9,708,045 merit payment).[8] See also: Premier League–Football League gulf and Premier League parachute and solidarity payments Since its split with the Football League, established clubs in the Premier League have a funding disparity from counterparts in lower leagues. Revenue from television rights between the leagues has played a part in this.[146] Promoted teams have found it difficult to avoid relegation in their first Premier League season. One Premier League newcomer has been relegated back to the Football League every season, save the 2001–02, 2011–12, 2017–18 & 2022–23 seasons. In the 1997–98 and 2023–24 seasons, all three promoted clubs were relegated by the season's end.[147] The Premier League distributes a portion of its television revenue as "parachute payments" to relegated clubs for adjustment to television revenue loss. The average Premier League team receives £41 million[148] whilst the average Championship club receives £2 million.[149] Starting with the 2013–14 season, these payments are in excess of £60 million over four seasons.[150] Critics maintain that the payments widen the gap between teams that have reached the Premier League and those that have not,[151] leading to the common occurrence of teams "bouncing back" soon after their relegation. Clubs which have failed to win immediate promotion back to the Premier League have seen financial problems, in some cases administration or liquidation. Further relegations down the footballing ladder have occurred for multiple clubs unable to cope with the gap.[152][153] See also: English football on television, List of Premier League broadcasters, and Broadcasting and the foundation of the Premier League Matches broadcast in the United Kingdom and Ireland Seasons Sky Others Total 1992–2001 60 – 60 2001–2004 110 110 2004–2007 138 138 2007–2009 92 Setanta 46 – 138 2009–2010 92 ESPN 46 138 2010–2013 115 ESPN 23 138 2013–2016 116 TNT[z 3] 38 154 2016–2019 126 42 168 2019–2025 128 52 Amazon 20 200 2025–2029 215+ 52 – 270[154] Eden Hazard in possession of the ball during a 2012 match between Chelsea and Norwich City Television has played a major role in the history of the Premier League. The League's decision to assign broadcasting rights to Sky in 1992 was at the time a radical decision, but one that has paid off. At the time, paid television was an almost untested proposition in the UK market as was charging fans to watch live televised football. However, a combination of Sky's strategy, the quality of Premier League football and the public's appetite for the game has seen the value of the Premier League's TV rights soar.[25] The Premier League sells its television rights on a collective basis. This is in contrast to some other European leagues, including La Liga, in which each club sells its rights individually, leading to a much higher share of the total income going to the top few clubs.[155] The money is divided into three parts:[156] half is divided equally between the clubs; one quarter is awarded on a merit basis based on final league position, the top club getting twenty times as much as the bottom club, and equal steps all the way down the table; the final quarter is paid out as facilities fees for games that are shown on television, with the top clubs generally receiving the largest shares of this. The income from overseas rights is divided equally between the twenty clubs.[157] Not all Premier League matches are televised in the United Kingdom, as the league upholds the long-standing prohibition on telecasts of any association football match (domestic or otherwise) that kicks off between 2:45 p.m. and 5:15 p.m. on Saturday matchdays.[158][159][160] The first Sky television rights agreement was worth £304 million over five seasons.[161] The next contract, negotiated to start from the 1997–98 season, rose to £670 million over four seasons.[161] The third contract was a £1.024 billion deal with BSkyB for the three seasons from 2001 to 2004. The league brought in £320 million from the sale of its international rights for the three-year period from 2004 to 2007. It sold the rights itself on a territory-by-territory basis.[162] Sky's monopoly was broken from August 2006 when Setanta Sports was awarded rights to show two out of the six packages of matches available. This occurred following an insistence by the European Commission that exclusive rights should not be sold to one television company. Sky and Setanta paid £1.7 billion, a two-thirds increase which took many commentators by surprise as it had been widely assumed that the value of the rights had levelled off following many years of rapid growth. Setanta also hold rights to a live 3 pm match solely for Irish viewers. The BBC retained the rights to show highlights for the same three seasons (on Match of the Day) for £171.6 million, a 63 per cent increase on the £105 million it paid for the previous three-year period.[163] Sky and BT Group (via its new channel BT Sport, now TNT Sports) agreed to jointly pay £84.3 million for delayed television rights to 242 games (that is the right to broadcast them in full on television and over the internet) in most cases for a period of 50 hours after 10 p.m. on matchday.[164] Overseas television rights fetched £625 million, nearly double the previous contract.[165] The total raised from those deals was more than £2.7 billion, giving Premier League clubs an average media income from league games of around £40 million-a-year from 2007 to 2010.[166] Cristiano Ronaldo preparing to take a free kick in a 2009 match between Manchester United and Liverpool The TV rights agreement between the Premier League and Sky faced accusations of being a cartel, and a number of court cases arose as a result.[167] An investigation by the Office of Fair Trading in 2002 found BSkyB to be dominant within the pay TV sports market, but concluded that there were insufficient grounds for the claim that BSkyB had abused its dominant position.[168] In July 1999 the Premier League's method of selling rights collectively for all member clubs was investigated by the UK Restrictive Practices Court, which concluded that the agreement was not contrary to the public interest.[169] The BBC's highlights package on Saturday and Sunday nights, as well as other evenings when fixtures justify, ran until 2016.[170] Television rights alone for the period 2010 to 2013 were purchased for £1.782 billion.[171] On 22 June 2009, due to troubles encountered by Setanta Sports after it failed to meet a final deadline over a £30 million payment to the Premier League, ESPN was awarded two packages of UK rights containing 46 matches that were available for the 2009–10 season as well as a package of 23 matches per season from 2010 to 2013.[172] On 13 June 2012, the Premier League announced that BT had been awarded 38 games a season for the 2013–14, 2014–15 and 2015–16 seasons at £246 million-a-year. The remaining 116 games were retained by Sky, which paid £760 million-a-year. The total domestic rights raised £3.018 billion, an increase of 70.2% over the 2010–11 to 2012–13 rights.[173] The value of the licensing deal rose by another 70.2% in 2015, when Sky and BT paid £5.136 billion to renew their contracts with the Premier League for another three years up to the 2018–19 season.[174] A new rights cycle began in the 2019–20 season, with the domestic package increasing to 200 matches overall; in February 2018, BT were awarded the package of 32 lunchtime fixtures on Saturdays, whilst Sky was awarded four of the seven packages, covering the majority of weekend fixtures (including eight new prime time fixtures on Saturdays), as well as Monday and Friday matches. Two remaining packages of 20 fixtures each were to be sold at a later date, including three rounds of mid-week fixtures and a bank holiday round. As Sky already owned the maximum number of matches it could hold without breaching a 148-match cap, it was speculated that at least one of the new packages could go to a new entrant, such as a streaming service. The five packages sold to BT and Sky were valued at £4.464 billion.[175] In June 2018, it was announced that Amazon Prime Video and BT had acquired the remaining two packages; Amazon acquired rights to 20 matches per-season, covering a mid-week round in December, and all Boxing Day fixtures.[176] The Amazon telecasts are produced in association with Sunset + Vine and BT Sport.[177] With the resumption of play in the 2019–20 Premier League due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom, the Premier League announced that all remaining matches would be carried on British television, split primarily across Sky, BT, and Amazon. A large number of these matches were also scheduled for free-to-air broadcasts, with Sky airing 25 on Pick, Amazon streaming its four matches on Twitch, and the BBC – for the first time in league history – carrying four live matches.[178][179

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